

MAGAZINE OF AGRICULTURE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET—WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

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AGRICULTURE.

SECKEL PEAR.

This is considered by many good judges the best
pear that has ever been cultivated. It
originated on the farm of Mr. Seckel, within a few
miles of Philadelphia. It is one of the smallest of
the cultivated pears, though it attains a tolerable
size in a rich soil.
This species is noted as an early and constant
bearer, and its only fault is its small size; yet
retailer in large markets, that sell by the dozen or
less, prefer dealing in pears of this size. They are
readily sold where they are known. They have an
advantage of the imported varieties, many of which
disappoint our expectations. Our climate does not
agree with them, or they come with diseases that
discourage our efforts.

The Seckel pear has a rough, brown skin, red on
one side when fully ripe. It is juicy, rich, and
delicious to the taste. It is ripe in October though
it may be kept longer. The cut at the head of the
fruit is copied from one of Mr. Downing's, and it
gives an exact representation of the fruit, full size.

It is advisable for every farmer and gardener to
have this for one of his varieties. Though he will
not expect so many bushels from a tree of this kind
as from a Bartlett, yet it takes less room in a garden
and may bear others forth.

HEAT A PROMOTER OF ROT IN POTATOES.

Descom A. Nelson, of Georgetown, suggests to us
that an uncommon heat may be the principal cause of
rot in potatoes; that Sept. 1844 was uncommonly
hot and potatoes rotted extensively in the field. In
1845, October and November were hot months, and
potatoes rotted in the cellar, though seeming perfect
when put there.

When the rot first made its appearance in Massachusetts, in '44, we ascribed it wholly to the un-
common heat of September. But on taking a
wider view we cannot sustain that position. The
same disease prevailed in New York and farther
west in '45; and this year it has extended to
Maine and Nova Scotia.

Still, heat is a great promoter of rot of all kinds,
and we have ample evidence of its increasing the
mortality that has proved so fatal to the potato. Peo-
ple should have a care and not sow potatoes in
large quantities in very warm collars. We have
known them to spoil, years ago, by being dug early
and carried into close cellars.

POTATOES ROTTING IN CELLARS.

Mr. Isaac Curtis of North Bridgewater tells us
he put a quantity of Blue-nose potatoes into his
cellar in the latter part of October last, apparently
sound and good; but a few days he discovered
that they were rapidly rotting in the heap. He
immediately spread them and gave them some
room on boards &c., and in this way checked the
progress of the rot.

Other people in that town have lost other kinds
of potatoes, by rotting in the cellar, though no rot
appeared on digging them. Mr. C. did not harvest
his potatoes till heavy rains fell. No doubt the
wet contributed to the malady.

CURE FOR WANTS. We often copy recipes
from other papers without any positive knowledge
of their virtues, that others may make trial of them
and satisfy themselves. More than three years ago
we published a communication from a friend recom-
mending the scrapings of a carrot salted with
saltpetre curts. Numbers have tried the virtue
of carrot and salt, and more than one in ten having
returned and given thanks for the discovery of this
remedy, we republished the article a few weeks
since.

And another patient acknowledges that he
has rid his hand entirely of troublesome warts, by
means of two applications of this compound. He
steeped a carrot, salted the mass, and bound it
around his hand over night. Two positions of these
materials, and two nights, killed the warts. So
simple a remedy for such troublesome excrescences
should not pass unheeded. We have known people
who would have paid the price of ten years' sub-
scription for our paper for a guaranty against warts
on their hands.

VERY NICE PIGS. Our neighbor, Mr. C. Bal-
lard, of Framingham, showed us some very fine
pigs last week of his own raising. Their forms are
as nearly perfect as any we have seen. They have
some of the Mackay blood in them.

Mr. Ballard fattens sixteen this year, old and
young, and he has engaged his last spring pigs,
which are to be kept a week or two longer, at seven
cents per pound. They will some of them come
up to 200 weight.

This is doing well. Farmers will not grumble
when pigs of this size will bring seven cents.

WEIGHT OF HAY FROM ONE ACRE.

Perhaps we are still ignorant of the amount of
hay that may possibly be made from a single acre
of ground. Four tons have often been reported.

Two tons of good hay give very handsome profits
from an acre, and it may not be advisable to stimu-
late so high as to get more than this, till we have
brought all our best acres up to the same mark, for
this is as much as can be well dried without extra
labor.

Mr. Thomas Smith, of Cohasset, sends us the
following account of the hay he has harvested from
one acre.

"July 15th, cut 5 tons and 75 lbs. hay, on one
acre and one rod of land. Sept. 6th cut one ton,
616 lbs., on the same piece—making in all 6 tons,
691 lbs. The hay was well made and put into
barn in perfect order. It was red top and herds
grass with a very little clover. He sowed on sward
ground in August, 1845, and mowed with seed and
barn manure.

N. B. Mr. S. says he sowed two bushels of
herds grass and one of red top, to the acre on low
grounds."

CORRESPONDENCE.

CARROT CULTURE.

MR. EDITOR.—I have raised carrots ever
since I commenced farming and have often tried
to induce my neighbors to do so; some say "it
is too much work;" others have tried and given
it up having failed to realize their expectations.
As a further inducement to my neighbors and
others, I wish to state the causes of failure,
how to raise a good crop, and how much work
it requires.

The principle causes of failure, are the want
of suitable manuring, and pulverizing the soil,
too late sowing and neglecting too long to stir
the ground, weed and thin them out, and
sowing the rows too near together and leaving them
too near in the row.

They need as much manure as a good crop
of corn, which should be spread and the ground
ploughed deep and made fine by harrowing and
raking off the lumps and stones. Sow about
the 20th of May. To mark out the rows, nail
across a board six strips 14 inches apart, 3
inches deep, made sharp on the under side and
four feet, and the two ends of six feet long,
one on each end of the board to draw it by.

Generally sow at the rate of 2 lbs. of seed to the
acre though this is much more than should be
sown; it is better to have some plants to
pull up than to have some spots left where
there should be plants. As soon as the plants
are up sufficiently to distinguish the rows, stir
the ground by running a hoe between them;
and when they are all up hoe them again, weed
and thin them out, leaving the plants from two
to three inches apart; the ground should be
stirred two or three times after this. Managed
as above, I have this year raised on one quarter
of an acre 253 bushels 17 lbs.; the whole crop
was not weighed but the average weight of
one of baskets full after they were dried, would
give the above at 56 lbs. to the bushel, which
is 1013 bushels to the acre. I have
generally raised from 800 to 1000 bushels per
acre.

On this ground I ploughed in 19 one horse
loads of stable manure; and after the ground
was ploughed, the time spent to prepare the
ground, sow the seed, hoe, thin and weed them
was 5 1/2 days, and to harvest them 4 1/2 days.
Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are very fond
of them; of their value, compared with other
feed, I have never made any accurate experi-
ment; as those who have, say they are worth as
much as oats to the horse for horses. My
opinion is that 10 bushels of each would be
better for a horse than 20 bushels of either
alone. It is said they will prevent a horse
having the heaves; how truly, I know not; but
I have a horse which I have fed on carrots
thirteen winters, and he never had the heaves.
I have sold this fall 100 bushels at two shillings per
bushel.

Now will any one say "it is too much work
to raise carrots" when they are willing to do
much more work for crops of much less value
on having failed once, they will not try again?

On an acre of land joining that sowed to
carrots and manured in the same way, except
that one of the manure was spread after it
was ploughed and only harrowed in, I raised
185 bushels of ears of corn. LEWIS FORD,
Cummington, Dec. 16th, 1845.

From some late experience of our own,
we have no doubt that 1000 bushels of carrots may
be raised on one acre without any extraordinary
labor. One thousand bushels at 25 cents
would amount to 250 dollars. Now how much corn
can you have from an acre? Eighty bushels are
a great yield, and that quantity with the heads
could not be estimated higher than 100 dollars—in some
years not two thirds as much.

Farmers shudder at the thought of weeding a
whole acre of carrots. Yet Mr. Ford makes a light
matter of it. Our own belief is that when carrots
are properly sown the labor of manuring an acre
will not be much greater than in tilling corn or
potatoes. A bushel of carrots can be dug with more
ease than a bushel of potatoes.

Mr. Ford finds a fair bushel of carrots weigh 56
pounds. We weighed several bushels of our own
and found they weighed 55 and 56 to the bushel.

We should like to see more communications on
this subject, to show how certain a harvest the car-
rot generally yields. We are partial to the carrot.
[Editor.]

POTATO CULTURE.

MR. EDITOR.—As the busy time of the
farmer is over, who has nothing to do but to
cultivate the soil and let his family be
satisfied, I avail myself of this opportunity to
communicate a little information upon potato
culture. When potatoes sell for two shillings
per bushel, as they now do, the cultivation of
them is an important branch of farming even
when we get no more than 150 bushels from an
acre. This is quite too small a yield in this
place or any other where the soil is well adapted
to the growth of roots. Experience has
convinced me that the small crop of potatoes
that we raise is owing, in a great measure, to
bad cultivation. After corn is in the ground
and the small grains out of the way and vegetat-
ing, the farmer looks at the "eyes" and thinks
this is the hardest piece for a potato field. This
piece is poorly ploughed, poorly manured, (one
half as much as for corn is the quantity,) poorly
planted and not half hoed. The yield cannot
be otherwise than poor. But this way of
"doing work" is getting out of date, and well it
should be. Farmers begin to
"do work" in this way. This has
stimulated them and wrought out many trials
in one of the numbers of your paper issued
last spring, I read a letter from my neighbor,
S. Ellis, upon potato rot, &c. He advised
farmers to cut out the "eyes" of potatoes to
plant, thereby saving the potatoes for food. He
made a trial and found that the "eyes"
produced as good and as many potatoes as the
whole ones. I accordingly
made a trial of it, not believing it, however. I
planted in three different ways; first, they
were planted in the usual way, in pieces, and
in the third place, the "eyes" were cut out.
The weight and number of the potatoes were
equal; so also was the quantity of the ground.
The yield from the whole ones was much the
greater, while that of the "eyes" was not more
than one half of either of the others. This
appears to be reasonable to me; yet I may be
mistaken. Let us see.

A potato is the root of a plant, still it is a
seed, and consequently it is a germ. The germ
is composed of two parts, the radicle, which is
to constitute the root, and the plumula, which
is to form the stem of the plant. The cotyled-
ons or seed-leaves are to give food to the young
plants until its organization is forward enough
to obtain food from foreign sources. How then
is the young plant to be nourished if it is de-
prived of its seed-leaves? Surely it will not be

the germ alone is planted. In this case the
plant must present a feeble looking plumula or
stem. Well, now this was the case with the
planted. They appeared uncommonly feeble
indeed.

Some argue that the "eyes" will answer a
good end if they are planted in moist ground;
but that will do nothing but avoid the drying
up of the "eyes." B.

REPORT FROM ESSEX COUNTY.

We have been much disappointed in not receiv-
ing earlier intelligence relating to premiums and
other matters concerning the Society of that county.
Our subscribers have complained that they could
not have earlier information, supposing probably,
that we had full control of the documents entrusted
to the officers of the Society.

We have endeavored to give as wide a circula-
tion as possible to all the scraps that we could gather
from the local papers of that county, but these
have been meagre. We now copy from the Salem
Gazette (not an agricultural paper) the first notice
that we have seen of the Report of the Society to
the Farmers, for the benefit of our Essex subscribers.

We have formerly visited, in person, the farms
of all these gentlemen who have obtained premiums,
knowing at the time that the Hon. Senator Kimball
had the very few exceptions, been a course,
and we congratulate them on the completion of
the premiums paid them by the Committee. The Hon.
D. P. King, now a member of Congress, has a very
fine farm in Danvers, and he has been an attentive
cultivator of it for a number of years. Mr. Christo-
pher How and occupies an excellent farm in
Methuen. He has made much improvement on it
within a few years. His soil is naturally strong
and good, and he has managed it with much judg-
ment. The other applicant for a premium is our
friend Jonas Holt of Andover. His farm has not
the natural advantages of the other two, but he has
been remarkably assiduous for a number of years
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of his method of farming, your Committee refer
to his statement, which accompanies this report.
The farm of Mr. Holt is situated in the South
Parish in Andover, and contains about sixty acres.
The soil is sandy and hard to cultivate, but on some
parts of the farm susceptible of producing good
crops. Mr. Holt has been engaged in subdividing
some very rough and stony ground, which may re-
pay him for his labor, if the expense incurred be
not too great. It is a question with your Com-
mittee, whether Mr. Holt would not derive greater
profit from his farm by giving more attention to his
field land, now under cultivation. It is not always
good policy to bestow much labor on adding very
rough ground, when less expense applied to the im-
provement of the produce of the land already under
cultivation, might add very much to the income of
the farm. Mr. Holt has recently dug a cellar under
his barn, for the purpose of increasing and preserv-
ing the manure.

In Mr. Holt's farming, your Committee do not
observe anything differing materially from that of
many other farmers of the county, either as to
manure, or the mode of sowing, or the use of
implements, or the mode of raising the crops. Your
Committee recommend an award of the first
premium of twenty-five dollars to Christopher
How, of Methuen, and of twenty dollars of
twenty dollars, to Jonas Holt, of Andover.

JOSIAH NEWELL,
JEREMIAH COLEMAN,
DEAN ROBINSON.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORT ON VEGETABLES.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1846.
William Buckmaster, Editor.

Our distant subscribers who choose not to send money by mail will have a good opportunity to send by their Representatives.

All reasonable people must see that we cannot afford to send out a collector for small sums. We cannot wait on men two years and then pay 40 cents out of the sum due—there is no justice in it. A collector will not find one in six at home, yet he must be paid for his services.

No man can make a living at farming or any thing else if he must go half a dozen times to collect his dues. Farmers, reflect on moment and you will not be offended with our plain dealing. We address those only who are guilty of unreasonable delay.

FAIR AND EQUAL LEGISLATION.

Last spring we exposed the maneuvering and the sycophancy of some of the members of our State Senate; and we are not aware that we gave offence to any but party hacks, who make it their trade to divide the community, to set one portion against the other, and to take their pay in State offices and State honors. What is to be said of that body, at the next Session, time will determine. We hope to speak well of all who behave well, not being politicians enough to condemn any member in advance.

We would now say a word on the legislation at Washington. It seems quite as arbitrary as any we had in Boston last March, and we trust there are but few of our readers who will justify such proceedings. The majority in the House deny to the minority the right to speak in the National Hall. They seem to desire the discussion of a most important measure, which is honestly thought by many a violation of the true spirit of the Constitution. The siding of a new State to our old ones, with power to be represented in Congress, not in proportion to numbers, but in proportion to slave property that may be owned in the new State, is hurried through the House in most indecent haste, and a large majority in that body is found in favor of forbidding an opponent to speak! The previous question, which precludes debate, is moved and voted for, by men who are ambitious of the profits of Honorable to their ignorant constituents.

This extreme unwillingness to hear the subject discussed shows conclusively that in their own opinion the weight of argument would preponderate against them. How long these traders in human flesh will be able to dupe the freedom of the nation none can tell. Party ties for the present are strong; but a change will come. A war with England would not end and leave the government of these United States in the hands of the advocates of slavery, who are but a small minority of our people, could the subject be fairly brought before them.

So infatuated are these dictators that they disregard all settled rules of legislation; and it is doubtful whether any other subject than that relating to slavery could possibly be treated in this shabby manner. Men, who on other subjects have a nice regard to the rights of the minority, are here found to trample down these rights, and the previous question is used, not in cut off debate when it has continued long enough, but to tie the tongues of members and wholly prevent discussion.

THE LANDING OF THE FATHERS.

Thursday was a great day at Plymouth, extensive arrangements having been made to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims.

So many passengers were taken into the cars at the way stations that much delay was occasioned, and the services did not commence early. Passages of Scripture were read, by Dr. Wayland of Brown University, and a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Kendall of Plymouth.

When the services were over a procession was formed, and marched to the Depot, where a splendid entertainment was provided by Messrs. Holmes and Clark of Boston.

Charles A. Warren of Boston, presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents. Toasts were in abundance, the company was numerous, and all passed off well. Some guests were expected from Washington, but they did not come.

A meeting was held in Hanover, on the fifteenth of citizens of Hanover, Scituate and Pembroke, and a committee appointed to take immediate measures to procure a survey and apply for a charter for a branch railway from Hanover 4 corners to intersect the Old Colony railway at Abington.

The intelligence of the configuration at Pittsburgh reached the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution, while in the Chinese sea. Captain Percival has transmitted, through Chief Justice Shaw of Boston to the Mayor of Pittsburgh, the sum of 1800 dollars, as a contribution from that ship to the relief of the sufferers by the fire.

Constables Andrews and Holmes departed hence to New Orleans, Tuesday, with a requisition from Gov. Briggs, on the Gov. of Louisiana, for Albert J. Tirrell, accused of the murder of Mrs. Bickford. Tirrell was captured at New Orleans before landing.

Christmas, Thursday, was a stormy day, snow and rain took turns, but we had no sleighing. Some of the stores and shops in the city were closed, and extra rating was encouraged in many places.

From the verdict of the Coroner's jury pronounced in the case of Tirrell and Ford, who were killed on Wednesday, it appears that the steam engine boiler was "old, leaky, unsafe and unfit for use;" and that the person employed was not "competent to take charge of the same."

The father and brother of the wife of Anne Kendall have been buried to death by a prize fire in Missouri. The son of Mr. Kendall, it will be remembered, was recently murdered in a street fight at Washington.

IMPORTED STOCK FOR MARSHFIELD. The packet ship Washington Irving, which arrived on Wednesday from Liverpool, has on board four cows and seven sheep, consigned to Mr. Webster.

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We are told that a survey has been commenced for a railway route from Acton to Barre.

A large cotton factory is to be established at Peoria, Illinois.

SNOW IN BOSTON. It snowed and rained on Thursday and no man could say which had the advantage; but yesterday noon, when our paper went to press, a clear snow was over Massachusetts, covered our streets, and protected the sleigh shoes from contact and competition with stones imported and laid for pavement.

Sleighs may now come in safety unless the winds change.

TERMINAL MIST. The New York Herald publishes a report from Capt. Dyer, of the Eagle, just arrived from Baracoa that an English brig of war had been seized by her crew, her officers murdered, and the vessel turned into a pirate.

The *Exeter News Letter* says that a gentleman from the east lost in Boston last week, not only his coat and pocket book, but six hundred dollars in money inside. People must not carry money when they go out!

In the Congressional news it will be seen that Congress adjourned from Tuesday to Monday next. They want some holidays and will have some.

Rev. Mr. Milburn, recently elected chaplain to the House of Representatives, is blind. He is of the Methodist Church, from the West.

There have been many wrecks of vessels recently in the St. Lawrence. They cleared out late with wheat, &c., for Europe.

President Polk has signed the bill for the admission of Texas. There are now twenty-eight States.

A movement has been made in the North Adams and Fitchburg branch road, and by aid of the Western road it will undoubtedly progress to completion.

The Northampton cit seems much amazed with their road and its iron horses, which traverse the 17 miles between Springfield in a style very novel and pleasing.

Six different routes have been surveyed for the New York and New England Railroad, which averages 122 miles of line, and \$27,500 cost per mile. The towns whose business they expect to secure have 108,156 inhabitants, 1000 factories, mills, &c., employ 11,000 operatives, and produce \$11,000,000 of value annually.

The New Haven and Harlem railroads are being and cooing for a union, to cut off this inland line, and all seem bent on taking the crown from Boston, if possible.

Our friends at Lexington appear desirous to extend their Railroad line to Chelmsford, and the citizens of Watertown and Cambridge deemed an extension of the line which shall accommodate them, expedient for the public good, as by this means a free bridge across Charles River may be sooner attained. There is also a movement for an extension of the line from Boston to the Merrimack, Fall River and expected Newport Railroad and Steamboat, which, passing through Quincy near the granite bridge new road, would connect the city with the sea, and come into the city from the south, to some point on the new land at South Cove.

Upon learning of the melancholy death of the late Under Sheriff Steele, the Hon. John Hunter, of Worcester, the owner of a tract of land in this county, with a commendable liberality directed his agent, Mr. Kierstead, with Judge Hathaway, to select a farm of 100 acres, and to present the same to the public good, and also (the being a citizen) in the event of an heir being born, that another farm of 100 acres be given to him, like manner, to be presented to the child. Mrs. Steele was 100 years old, and died of a fine line, which is now doing well. (Dedham Express, 18th.)

DREADED ACCIDENT. Miss Harriet Schuyler, of Albany, was instantly killed in the streets of New York, on Monday, by a stage coach, driven by a Frenchman, and in company with the General's daughter, was riding in a sleigh from his house, towards the streets of the city, when their vehicle was struck by another sleigh, the horses attached to which, had run away. Miss Schuyler was thrown from the sleigh with much violence, and died shortly afterwards. She is represented as a young lady of great worth, with a very large circle of friends.

FATAL ACCIDENT. Yesterday morning, Joel S. Shumay, of this town, was at work on the roof of a new building on Southbridge street, when the board on which he stood gave way under him, and he was precipitated to the ground, a distance of 32 feet. He was very badly lacerated, and his back was broken. The accident happened about half past seven o'clock, and he survived until about the middle of the afternoon, when he died. He removed from Belcherston to this town about a year since, and was 35 years of age. We understand that he had a wife and two children. (Worcester Spy.)

A connection of Worcester and Providence railroads was made Monday, at their intersection on the city, by Mr. May stated that the Providence, New Bedford, Taunton, &c., passed into the Worcester railroad depot at South Cove, and were thence put across the Old Colony road bridge, with the Boston passenger trains for Plymouth and the 22d December celebration.

Ma. POLK'S OPINION. A gentleman of high standing, and most unquestionable veracity, who has known the river yesterday, informs us that he heard Mr. Polk say to his friends a few days ago, that he could pledge himself that there would be no war with Great Britain on account of the Oregon question. (Louisville Journal.)

We understand that preparations are now making for the erection of extensive iron works in East Boston, for the sole manufacture of Rail Road iron, which from the fiscal year of 1846, will be a contribution from that ship to the relief of the sufferers by the fire.

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FIRE AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE. The alarm of fire at 11 o'clock this morning was caused by the explosion of the steam boiler in the box factory of Messrs. W. & C. Tirrell, on Harrison Avenue, above the South Free Bridge. The boiler which was set in brick was blown across the street, a distance of 150 feet, falling into a blacksmith's shop, where several men were at work, but injuring no one here. Two young men employed in the factory, named William Tirrell (son of the owner) and William Ford, were instantly killed, being mutilated in a most shocking manner.

It is reported that the engine was left in the care of inexperienced persons, and that the boiler was old, and that the explosion was the melancholy loss of life. The boiler was about 30 feet in length, and was projected across the street in a horizontal line, on its way going between a horse and a wagon passing at the time, without injury to man or horse, but breaking the shafts. The men in the blacksmith shop escaped as by a miracle, the boiler falling upon the forge where they were at work. The fire was extinguished with trifling damage by the prompt action of the department. [Transcript of Wednesday.]

BREATH OUTRAGE. We learn that an outrageous assault was made upon the person of Samuel Stratton, of Paxton, at about 6 o'clock on Monday evening. We learned that he was aged about 16 years. Stratton, who was an informed, is a man of intermediate habits, has a wife, and Hubbard's mother, who is a widow, and sister to Stratton's deceased wife, is his housekeeper. There had been some difficulty between the family, and some threats had been made by Stratton toward the boy. The boy worked at shoemaking for a person in the neighborhood, and on coming home for his supper the evening mentioned, he found the doors closed and fastened. He knocked, but in vain, and entered by a window, and found Stratton lying on his back, assaulted him with an axe, with which he broke his left leg both above and below the knee, and shattered the knee, and broke the right leg above the knee. The boy was so severely that it is expected Stratton will lose his left leg, at least, even if his life should be saved. The boy remained at home, most of the next day, when apprehending serious consequences, he made his escape. We are not informed whether any measures have been taken for his arrest. (Worcester Spy.)

REMOVED COMPROMISE OF THE OREGON QUESTION. A report was in general circulation yesterday that the British government had received in the city from a member of the cabinet at Washington, by the afternoon's mail, to the effect that a settlement of the Oregon boundary question had been concluded in London between Great Britain and the United States. The basis of the 49th degree—the proposition having come from the former. We have not seen the letter in question, but have reason to regard the truth of the report as in the highest degree probable. We feel anxious for the speedy and amicable adjustment of the question. We know, too, that it was at a recent day ready to offer the 49th degree before allowing matters to go to extremities. Nothing more like that.

At a meeting of the committee, held at the residence of Mr. Acheson, on the morning of the 19th inst., a resolution was adopted, to the effect that the Oregon coast by the home squadron, the survey of the Fremont pass, the employment of mounted dragoons to protect the settlers and emigrants in aid of their journey to Oregon; and to call upon the President to send a commission to the State of Oregon, to the Louisiana to Oregon City; the extinguishing of Indian title and establishment of Indian agencies in Oregon; the survey of the Oregon lands; the organization of militia in Oregon, &c. &c.

Mr. Winthrop offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the President to send a commission to the State of Oregon, to the Louisiana to Oregon City; the extinguishing of Indian title and establishment of Indian agencies in Oregon; the survey of the Oregon lands; the organization of militia in Oregon, &c. &c.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.

In SENATE. Mr. Fairbank presented a memorial praying compensation for French spoliation prior to 1800, and moved its reference to a Select Committee. He said that it had been usual to refer similar petitions to the Committee on Foreign Relations, but as a majority of that committee had expressed a strong feeling of relief for it, he thought it but an act of justice to the claimants to give the memorial the reference asked for.

Mr. Mangum moved a reference to the Committee on the petition of the State of Texas, to be admitted into the Union. The motion did not prevail. Ayes 21, nays 32.

The memorial was then referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Fairbank, Dayton, Dix, Mangum and Sturgeon.

Joint Occupancy of Oregon. Mr. Allen introduced his joint resolution advising the President of the United States to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupancy of Oregon. He asked that the joint resolution be read a second time, which was objected to, and it was laid over until the 21st.

Mr. Upham was excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and Mr. Johnson of Louisiana was appointed in his place.

Attorney of Missouri offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of establishing a territorial government in Oregon. Also a number of resolutions relative to the erection of blacksmith shops, and the employment of mounted dragoons, organization of the militia, and establishment of an Indian agency in Oregon.

The resolution offered by Mr. Clayton, fixing the compensation of the public printer, was referred to the Committee on the contingent expenses of the Senate.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned until Monday next.

The business in Executive Session was unimportant.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The unfinished business of yesterday was the first in order, and Mr. Lewis of Pennsylvania moved to amend the bill for the admission of Texas, to refer the Massachusetts Resolutions to a Select Committee, during the twenty minutes allowed him, and closed with an earnest appeal to the House to allow the reference of the resolutions to a select committee.

The debate was continued until after three o'clock, when the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

In the HOUSE. The Massachusetts Resolutions for the revision of the naturalization laws were passed over by consent.

Mr. McKim moved a bill from the Committee on Territories, to provide for the protection of the Oregon settlers, and for terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon territory; and, in this motion, it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Union, and made the special order for the second Tuesday in January.

Mr. Sims of Missouri offered a series of resolutions similar to those offered yesterday in the Senate, for the admission of Texas, for the Oregon coast by the home squadron, the survey of the Fremont pass, the employment of mounted dragoons to protect the settlers and emigrants in aid of their journey to Oregon; and to call upon the President to send a commission to the State of Oregon, to the Louisiana to Oregon City; the extinguishing of Indian title and establishment of Indian agencies in Oregon; the survey of the Oregon lands; the organization of militia in Oregon, &c. &c.

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passed and been executed, and the public faith was thereby pledged and must be redeemed.

Mr. Niles of Ct. explained and defended his vote, last Session, for admitting Texas, and controverted the resolution of the Legislature of Connecticut censuring him for that vote.

Mr. Huntington of Ct. contended that the constitution of Texas did not comply with the condition of the act of annexation, and was, therefore, not a State, and that the act would be passed, but still he should express the wishes of those who sent him here. He objected to the act, but upon what basis he could not understand. He did not know what the population of Texas was, but in a State that kept no account of her debts or bonds or lands granted, an estimate of the number of the people would not be entitled to much confidence.

Mr. Hagby said that at no time did he ever entertain any opposition to the measure of annexation itself. He had at all times been in favor of it. He went on to defend his course as hereafter; he had doubted the legislative power, under the constitution, to admit foreign States into the Union. The bill was passed—yes 31, nays 13, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atchison, Atherton, Benton, Benton, Barlow, Bagby, Breese, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquhoun, Dickinson, Dix, Leary, Lewis, Mangum, Niles, Pennington, Sevier, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tilton, Westcott, 31.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bagby, Davis, Day, Evans, Grege, Huntington, Miller, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge, 13.

The House then adjourned with a resolution declaring it expedient for the President to open negotiations for the cession of the Island of Cuba to the United States! This resolution lies over one day.

Mr. Benton offered a resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of raising a company of sappers, miners and pontooners.

The Senate spent some time in Executive Session, and adjourned until Monday next.

THE HOUSE WAS OCCUPIED in the election of a Chaplain. There were eleven candidates, and after a number of ballots they made choice of Rev. Mr. Melbourne, of Kentucky, a clergyman of the Methodist persuasion.

TUESDAY, DEC. 29.

In SENATE. This morning, the Vice President having taken the Chair.

Mr. Webster rose and presented a memorial against the admission of Texas, remarking that it was "too late," but it might do Cuba, and Florida, and Haywood of North Carolina.

Senate still in session, but will probably adjourn over till Monday next.

In the HOUSE. The proceedings of the House were opened by the Rev. Mr. Melbourne, the newly elected Chaplain.

The Journal was then read and corrected.

The Chaplain announced, as the first business, the election of Superintendent, &c. of the following order.

Mr. Cobb moved that when the House adjourns, it adjourn over till Monday—which was agreed to.

Mr. McConnell now moved that the House adjourn—yes and nays called for, but refused. Trilliers called, and refused, and the motion to adjourn was then adopted by a count, amidst a tumultuous roar of laughter. So the House adjourned over till Monday next.

One of the editors of the Salem Register, who was present, has given, in that paper, a very interesting account of the occasion from which we extract the following:

About 500 sat down to the tables, and hundreds more would have joined, could a hall large enough have been found. The hall was filled with the parched corn, emblematic of the distress of the Pilgrims, who were at one time reduced to that state of starvation, as usual, placed by the side of the table.

Mr. Woodworth, New York, offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill, without delay, providing that hereafter the term of office of all civil officers, except judges, should be limited to four years; and that all clerks, messengers, &c. of all the public departments of this city, should be selected from the several states and territories, and the District of Columbia, in proportion to their respective populations. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Dromgole, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for the better organization of the Treasury, the disbursement and safe-keeping of the public money.

Mr. Owen introduced a bill providing for the establishment of the Smithsonian Institute for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

A number of petitions against the admission of Texas into the Union as a slave State, were received and laid on the table.

Mr. Calhoun's credentials were read and he appeared and took his seat, looking remarkably well for his age.

Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the joint resolutions from the House for the admission of Texas as a State into the Union, without amendment, which was read.

Mr. Webster said that this measure was to become a law. It had received the assent of the other House, and would have a large majority here. Some of those who had opposed annexation, now approved it, and were contented with a compromise. He should not vote for it for various reasons. He considered the extension of our territory dangerous to the continuance of the Union. He wished to present to Europe the spectacle of a proud, mighty, happy, and contented republic. While he would faithfully adhere to the original compact, he would not consent and never had consented to its extension to new slave-holding States with all their unequal advantages. This presented a new question, and the free States ought not to be called upon to vote for the admission of new slave-holding States.

Mr. Berrien was of opinion that the question was already settled, and it was no longer open for consideration. The act of annexation had passed and been executed, and the public faith was thereby pledged and must be redeemed.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS. By H. W. ...
The printer and paper are faultless, and the ...
The "Singer's First Book" is a small hand ...
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The "Singer's First Book" is a small hand ...

by Mr. Curtis of Jamaica Plain, and believed that ...
The following gentlemen were cordially a Committee ...
The printer and paper are faultless, and the ...
The "Singer's First Book" is a small hand ...
The "Singer's First Book" is a small hand ...

Teeth! Teeth!
At the Dental Office of Dr. HOBBS, Dentist, 30 ...
There is no time when operations on the Teeth ...
The following gentlemen were cordially a Committee ...
The printer and paper are faultless, and the ...

Clocks! Clocks!
PUT UP TO SUIT ANY NATION IN THE WORLD.
J. J. & W. BEALS' Clock Manufactory.
AT THE SIGN OF THE LARGE DIAL, CORNER OF HANOVER AND BLACKSTONE STREETS.
10,000 BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS ON HAND, ready for exportation, and will be sold at cheap, accurate quality, style, and workmanship, as at any other establishment in the United States, and put up with care, in lots to suit purchasers.

Farm for Sale.
For sale, a Farm of 80 acres of most excellent land for grain and grass, well proportioned for mowing, tillage and pasture, with 16 acres of good wood land, and a large pond, situated in the town of Weymouth, near the village of Weymouth, and the same distance from New Bedford as from Weymouth, and the same distance from Weymouth as from New Bedford.

Improved Salamander Safes.
The subscribers continue to manufacture this justly celebrated article, that has in every instance preserved its entire contents from injury by fire, and is exposed to severe tests in actual fires, as has been the case in several instances for many years together. They are made of wrought-iron, very strong and substantial, and fitted with superior locks, which render them perfectly fire and burglar proof. On hand and made to order all sizes and patterns, at prices varying from \$25 to \$500.

Cambridge Nurseries.
HOVEY & CO. inform their friends and the public, that their collection of Fruit Trees comprises every desirable variety to be obtained. In addition, the well chosen and approved, and generally cultivated, particularly of Peaches, all the choice and celebrated varieties of foreign origin were selected last autumn, around London and Paris, when the trees were in bearing, and when an opportunity was afforded to test many of them, from personal inspection.

[illegible]